

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

His 1912 a storm of protest followed by an ominous
The of an influential man was a very good sub-
for Annamite syntax. From 1904 to 1909, Hanoi
had two who could speak the native language. This
was not seriously attacked until 1928.
decentralization, Sarraut's next most important
of the service. He insisted upon uniform justice
the Union, where there were as many variations as there
Justice ranged from applying the French civil
unmitigated in Cochin-China, through a
of French and Annamite law in Annam and Cambodia*
to this penetration of French justice was the degree
to
the French of the separation of powers had
been effective
in the countries. Tonkin, as ever, represented
middle ground
slowly and with slight modifications towards the
of Cochinchina. Sarraut's reforms,
besides that
of a revision of the codes with increased
guarantees
of the of torture and corporal
punishment in
Cochinchina, with, various minor rulings to control
the secret societies, vagabondage, and the traffic
his policy, Sarraut became the successor to Bert,
De tad the first Governor-General
to win
He tibe Annamites, and was in
by for lie represented to the intelligentsia all the
erf Time was to show that Sarraut
to be by his own eloquence, and to
he fulfil. Yet his first governorship
in as that of the most popular man
to the
to the of native living through
* f\$ — ia education and medical
service—
ml % for Pablic works,
thotigh stffl
|M to the of wmmnfication,, were to be
more
to lit* got a much larger slice

ef Kb*			Ms predecessors, Sarraut
			could not
tfa	to		but he did the wo* to good
			effect,
A	far	WM	at ft»m-Peab» and a
			badly
	w»		for the Amamite countries.
we		to the	culture, especially
St			